

Imperialism Unit Test Review Packet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use this packet to assess your grasp of the important events, themes, and individuals in the Imperialism Unit.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A. William McKinley | F. Alfred T. Mahan |
| B. Grover Cleveland | G. Liliuokalani |
| C. The McKinley Tariff | H. Kalakaua |
| D. Congress | I. Pearl Harbor |
| E. Sanford B. Dole | |

- ___ 1. In 1887, white business leaders force King _____ to change Hawaii's constitution to grant voting rights only to wealthy landowners.
- ___ 2. In 1887, U.S. military and economic leaders pressure Hawaii to allow the United States to build a naval base at _____.
- ___ 3. In 1890, urged by such leaders as U.S. Navy Admiral _____, the United States constructs many new battleships, transforming the nation into the world's third largest naval power.
- ___ 4. In 1890, _____ causes a crisis by threatening Hawaiian sugar growers with economic disaster.
- ___ 5. In 1891, _____ becomes Hawaii's queen and proposes a new constitution.
- ___ 6. In 1893, with the aid of the U.S. ambassador, white business groups overthrow the Hawaiian government and establish a provisional government with _____ as president.
- ___ 7. In 1894, President _____ formally recognizes the Republic of Hawaii.
- ___ 8. In 1897, _____, who favors the annexation of Hawaii, takes over the presidency from Cleveland.
- ___ 9. In 1898, _____ proclaims Hawaii an American territory.

Select the letter of the term, name, or phrase that best matches each description. Note: Some letters may not be used at all. Some may be used more than once.

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|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Cuba | G. George Dewey |
| B. José Martí | H. Philippine islands |
| C. San Juan Hill | I. yellow journalism |
| D. U.S.S. Maine | J. William McKinley |
| E. Rough Riders | K. General Valeriano Weyler |
| F. de Lôme letter | |

- ___ 10. This is a sensational style of writing that exaggerates the news to lure readers.
- ___ 11. This volunteer cavalry unit fought in a famous land battle near Santiago, Cuba.
- ___ 12. This Cuban poet and journalist launched a Cuban revolution in 1895.
- ___ 13. Soon after this was destroyed, the United States declared war on Spain.
- ___ 14. This nation gained its independence in the Spanish-American War.

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- ___ 15. Its criticism of the American president caused American resentment toward Spain to turn to outrage.
- ___ 16. This general forced Cubans to relocate to reconcentration camps where thousands of them died.
- ___ 17. After the war, the United States paid 20 million dollars to Spain for the annexation of this land.
- ___ 18. Theodore Roosevelt was declared the hero of this, even though he and his units played only a minor role in its capture.
- ___ 19. He was the naval commander who led the American forces that steamed into Manila Bay and destroyed the Spanish fleet.
- A. Puerto Rico
B. Cuba
C. Philippines
D. China
- ___ 20. In which nation did the Boxer Rebellion take place?
- ___ 21. Which nation was directly affected by the Foraker Act?
- ___ 22. For which nation's independence did Emilio Aguinaldo fight?
- ___ 23. Which nation was the focus of John Hay's "Open Door notes"?
- ___ 24. To which nation did the Treaty of Paris of 1898 guarantee independence from Spain?
- ___ 25. Which nation did the Platt Amendment make a U.S. protectorate?
- ___ 26. Which nation was not affected by the Spanish-American War?
- ___ 27. Which nation attempted to achieve its independence by going to war against the United States?
- ___ 28. In which nation did the United States use the same sort of concentration camp practices that it had condemned Spain for using in Cuba?
- ___ 29. At the turn of the century, which of these nations could be best described as an independent, though bullied, trading partner of the United States?
- A. Panama Canal
B. John J. Pershing
C. dollar diplomacy
D. Woodrow Wilson
E. Theodore Roosevelt
F. Roosevelt Corollary
G. Mexican Revolution
H. Venustiano Carranza
I. missionary diplomacy
J. Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- ___ 30. The Panama Canal was built during his presidency.
- ___ 31. During his presidency, the United States and Mexico came close to war.
- ___ 32. He led American forces into Mexico in pursuit of a Mexican revolutionary leader.
- ___ 33. American troops were sent into Mexico to try to capture this Mexican revolutionary leader.
- ___ 34. This term refers to the policy of using the U.S. government to guarantee loans made to foreign countries by American business people.
- ___ 35. Its construction ranks as one of the world's greatest engineering feats.

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- ____ 36. This term refers to the policy of denying recognition of Latin American governments that the United States viewed as oppressive, undemocratic, or hostile to U.S. interests.
- ____ 37. Also known as "big stick" diplomacy, this official American policy stated that disorder in Latin America could force the United States to send its military into Latin American nations to protect American economic interests.

Answer Sheet

1. H. Kalakaua
2. I Pearl Harbor
3. F. Alfred T. Mahan
4. C. The McKinley Tariff
5. G. Liliuokalani
6. E. Sanford B. Dole
7. B. Grover Cleveland
8. A. William McKinley
9. D. Congress
10. I yellow journalism
11. E. Rough Riders
12. B. José Martí
13. D. U.S.S. Maine
14. A. Cuba
15. F. de Lôme letter
16. K. General Valeriano Weyler
17. H. Philippine islands
18. C. San Juan Hill
19. G. George Dewey
20. D. China
21. A. Puerto Rico
22. C. Philippines
23. D. China
24. B. Cuba
25. B. Cuba
26. D. China
27. C. Philippines
28. C. Philippines
29. D. China
30. E. Theodore Roosevelt
31. D. Woodrow Wilson

- 32. B. John J. Pershing
- 33. J. Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- 34. C. dollar diplomacy
- 35. A. Panama Canal
- 36. I. missionary diplomacy
- 37. F. Roosevelt Corollary

Standards Summary: All Standards In Test

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| NCSS II | Time, Continuity, and Change. Human beings seek to understand their historic roots and to locate themselves in time. Such understanding involves knowing what things were like in the past and how things change and develop-allowing us to develop historic perspective and answer important questions about our current condition. |
| NCSS IX | Global Connections. The realities of global interdependence require understanding of the increasingly important and diverse global connections among world societies before there can be analysis leading to the development of possible solutions to persisting and emerging global issues. |
| NCSS VI | Power, Authority, and Governance. Understanding of the historic development of structures of power, authority, and governance and their evolving functions in contemporary society is essential for the emergence of civic competence. |
| PA 8.3.12.A1 | Identify and evaluate the political and cultural contributions of individuals and groups to United States history from 1890 to Present: Political Leaders (e.g., Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt) |
| PA 8.3.12.A2 | Identify and evaluate the political and cultural contributions of individuals and groups to United States history from 1890 to Present: Military Leaders (e.g., John Pershing, Douglas MacArthur, Dwight D. Eisenhower) |
| PA 8.3.12.A | Identify and evaluate the political and cultural contributions of individuals and groups to United States history from 1890 to Present: |